

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Description

The William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, built in 1917, is a large 3,000 square-foot Arts and Crafts-style bungalow located in the remote southern Utah community of Cannonville. Fairly elaborate for the region, the exterior wood trim of the Henderson House features clapboards, decorative shingle work, shaped wood trim and formed concrete—all adding to the exterior décor. The Henderson House is surprisingly unaltered despite eighty-six years of continuous occupancy. This is in part likely due to ownership within the original family for most of that time. Much of the house is in excellent condition, with the original floor plan, built-ins, woodwork and trim largely in place. There are three additional outbuildings located on the property: (1) a small, single-hole outhouse built by the Civilian Conservation Corps ca. 1930s (contributing structure); (2) a 10 x 32 foot metal-roofed lean-to built most likely in the 1950s from materials salvaged from a large barn that used to be located on the southwest corner of the property (contributing building); and (3) a 12 x 20 foot cinderblock garage dating from the 1950s, with a 12 x 24-foot 1970s plywood addition of marginal construction on its north side (non-contributing building). The lot is fairly open and surrounded by a juniper post and wire fence. A large, mature conifer and deciduous tree are located at the front of the property, with another large conifer at the rear. Half the property to the south of the house is open field and the outbuildings are lined along the rear property line except for the garage which is directly behind the house.

Exterior

The Henderson House sits on a poured concrete foundation with a full basement. The raised foundation features a decorative element of three inscribed stringcourses that encircle the entire house. Two-by-six frame construction above the foundation is covered by 4-inch clapboards of clear, quarter-sawn redwood. The wide eaves are covered with beadboard soffit typical of bungalows from this era. The house has gables front and back, as well as a small cross gable on each side (McAlester and McAlester 1990). The roof and all bay and gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. The walls are clapboard, with wood shingled gables and a prominent box bay on each side of the house. Vertical trim boards around the windows and on each corner are angled, lending a unique decorative touch to the house. Inside, the house displays Arts and Crafts detailing (Bialecki, et al. 2001).

The front of the house faces east and features a primary gable from which projects another smaller, slightly offset gable over the large 8 x 18-foot front porch. This roof is supported by two sets of trebled battered columns. The main entrance is located on the porch which is enclosed by a clapboard knee wall and also has a built in bench. The original oak and glass Craftsman-inspired door is intact. There are two large window openings on the front façade, one to the left of the porch and one under the porch roof. All of the gables all feature square-shingle trim and the front main gable has a decorative diamond pattern. Also in the gable of the porch roof is a small stylized Palladian window (sans the round arches). None of the original wood-sash windows remain, all having been replaced with aluminum sliders—although the original openings are intact. All windows have flat wood trim, typical of the era. To the left of the front porch is a stairway that descends below grade to an outside basement entrance (another basement entrance is located through the rear laundry/utility porch).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

The north and south facades are fairly symmetrical with little ornamentation. They both feature a wide, projecting box bay at the center of the façade underneath a large cross gable. Both bays have hipped roofs and a single window opening. The window on the north-side bay has a single sliding aluminum window, while the one on the south has a three section window that is slightly wider. Above both bay roofs below the cross gable apex is a small window. A rough brick chimney projects from the roof of the north-side cross gable, while on the south side three chimneys are visible. On the right side of the south façade is a full-length brick chimney that projects slightly out from the wall and is supported on the raised concrete foundation. A later chimney was added in the crook of the bay window. This is a narrow chimney of striated brick that appears to have been added possibly c. 1940s. Another original brick chimney projects from the roof on this side toward the rear of the house. All of the original chimneys have wide concrete caps. The foundation is punctured by several basement windows on both the north and south.

The rear (west) façade is similar to the front in that it also has a smaller projecting gable slightly offset to the right that covers an enclosed rear porch. There is shingle work in these gables, although not the decorative diamond pattern. The enclosed porch has the rear entrance and a band of windows on both the west and south sides. To the left of the porch is single window and below this are two basement windows—one of glass block. A small window, similar to those in the cross gables, is inset in the primary gable on this façade.

Interior

The floor plan features a main hallway, three bedrooms and a bath to the right, and common areas to the left (i.e., dining room, living room and kitchen). The house retains virtually all of its original interior woodwork, with built-in fireplace and surrounds, banquet/china hutch, bay-window bench, and hall bench. Ceilings are nine feet high, with coving above the picture molding in the entry foyer, living room and dining room.

The large foyer opens into a hallway that extends to the rear of the house. A small built-in bench (17 x 35 inches, 18 inches high) with lift top for boot storage occupies the back right corner, next to a small coat closet. The bench's angled sides match other battered trim elements inside and out of the house. The main floor is divided into 10 rooms. These rooms retain their original woodwork of clear sawn and/or rotary-cut Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) imported from Oregon. With few exceptions, the woodwork retains its original finish—a dark walnut stain in common areas, and a lighter, amber shellac finish in the bedrooms (note the unusual diagonal door placement in the back bedroom—see floor plan). Each bedroom contains a 32-inch x 5-foot closet, complete with upper shelf. The back bedroom includes a large beveled mirror on the door.

Throughout the house, doors contain a single rotary-cut panel, with mostly brass hardware (the kitchen backdoor hardware is copper plated steel). A large front door (38 inches x 7 feet), also made of Douglas-fir but with a quarter sawn oak exterior, has an 8 (5.5-inch square) over 4 (5.5 x 46 inch) lighting configuration. The front bedroom and common areas on the south side of the home originally had 2-inch oak flooring. Unfortunately, after a 1970s fire, the oak flooring in the dining and living room was removed and replaced by particle board and carpeting. The original oak flooring remains in the front bedroom. Other rooms in the home are covered with less-expensive vertical grain Douglas-fir of 3.25-inch width.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

A colonnade lies between the foyer and living room, with a single 9.5-inch square column on each side of the 7-foot opening. The opening between the living room and dining room is also 7-feet wide, and appears to have once housed pocket doors (a single 42.5-inch x 7-foot pocket door was found in the basement; the other door may still be in its sealed pocket). Most rooms have 9-inch baseboards, with a 7-inch picture rail on the wall above.

The large living room is dominated by a 15-foot-wide fireplace surround with built-in bookshelves and mirror that extends wall-to-wall. The bookcases, located at each end, are 4 x 4.5-feet and include a pair of leaded glass doors. A 3.5-inch high x 14.5-inch wide mantel extends across the wall, supported by four decorative brackets. An 18 x 40-inch beveled mirror is centrally located above the fireplace, and flanked by a pair of original brass sconces. Above the bookcases on each side of the mirror are two leaded glass piano windows featuring a Prairie style geometric design. Around the fireplace are small, rectangular mottled brown & white tiles, which also cover the 2 x 6.5-foot hearth. Angled iron surrounds the fireplace opening, and a cast iron trap is located below for ash disposal and air intake. The fireplace opening is 39.5 x 29 inches, and 15 inches deep. Finally, an old copper line, currently severed, appears to have once supplied gas to a fireplace insert.

The dining room has two large built-ins. First, a banquet/china hutch on the wall adjacent to the kitchen has a central beveled mirror (18 x 40 inches), with a 2 x 5 foot china hutch on each end with a single decorative leaded glass door (diamond & flower design in colored glass). The banquet also includes a 17 x 17 inch pass-through to the kitchen, and a bay-front center cabinet (three 6 x 20 inch drawers) with a 12 x 24 inch cabinet on each side. Like other areas of the house, the banquet has cast brass hardware. Crown molding with supports adorns the top of the banquet. The dining room also includes a built-in window seat set into the bay on south side of the house. The 8-foot window seat is located over a radiator and sits between a pair of 20 x 33-inch storage cabinets with panel doors. A central 2-over-2 window is flanked by a pair of 2 x 4-foot decorative leaded-glass windows depicting a grape vine motif.

The kitchen was originally accessed through two pivot doors (both removed), with a small pantry located toward the rear of the house (see Attachment 1). The back door, which appears to be original, is uncharacteristic for the home, with a large window above and three sawn wood panels below. The attic is accessed through an opening in the kitchen pantry ceiling. While the attic is currently unfinished, space is available for access stairs and attic rooms. In the kitchen, the original wood cabinets were replaced around 1950 with white enameled metal cabinets.

In the bathroom, the original medicine cabinet remains, with a 12 x 20-inch beveled mirror, three inside shelves, and a wide bin drawer located below. Minor modifications had been made over the years to accommodate a more recent shower/tub, with makeshift shelves cut into what was once a towel closet (the original louvered door was found in pieces outside along the fence line). The original linoleum remains under the present shag carpeting, although its condition is poor. The sink has been replaced with a newer 1970s vanity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

The basement of the home was originally divided into seven large rooms with numerous windows (see original basement floor plan in Attachment 1). These rooms were minimally finished, although the space was once used as a basement apartment. The basement appears to have been originally finished in the north half, and unfinished to the south. The space was enlarged c.1937, with step walls installed along the south wall for support, and dividing walls for a basement apartment (the basement has 7.5-foot ceilings). The original coal- and/or wood-fired boiler (coal was once mined in East Valley, near Pink Mountain) for the central steam heating system has also been removed, along with all radiators except the one under the dining room window seat. The original heating system was replaced with electric baseboard heaters, and a new chimney and interior hearth for a wood stove was added around 1945. The hearth is located in the southeast corner of the dining room and measures 36" x 38" by 4' tall.

Alterations/Rehabilitation

Despite the home's overall condition, some alterations have been made. For example, a fire c.1978 led to burn and water damage, but great care was taken to retain the home's original features (although the ceilings were "textured" in what was most likely a departure from the original plaster finish). Alterations include newer Youngstown, Ohio, white enameled kitchen cabinets (manufactured in 1948), an asphalt shingle roof over the original wood shingles, shag carpet over the original oak floors, the removal of the pocket doors, minor bathroom remodeling, and the removal of interior window trim in the bedrooms, kitchen and bath.

While the alterations listed above are relatively benign and/or easily remedied, the two most regrettable changes include the loss of all original light fixtures (except for the fireplace sconces), and the replacement of the original wood sash windows with aluminum windows. Some original 10 over 5 light windows were found rotting along the west fence line (they have since been moved to the garage for safe keeping), and some additional windows in relatively good condition are thought to be with family members. These will be acquired and used to guide the construction of replacements at a later date.

Aside from these alterations, age has also taken its toll on the house. The front porch settled several inches, causing the northeast roof corner to droop. Three of the four chimneys required repointing, along with some brick replacement. In addition, the alluvial stream deposits used in the home's concrete is prone to deterioration. This is a problem in some areas of the outside foundation, as well as areas of efflorescence in the basement (the latter is most likely due to past flood-irrigation practices which are no longer in use).

In May of 2003, Sheldon Clark, the home's owner for 50 years, passed away. The home was subsequently offered for sale, and purchased in December of 2003 by Dr. and Mrs. Robert J. Lilieholm of Providence, Utah. The Lilieholms, who hope to operate the home as a bed and breakfast or guesthouse, lived in the house from June 2004 through July 2005. During that time, they completely renovated the home intending to use historic preservation tax credits. Major improvements to the main floor include: (1) complete re-wiring, (2) all new plumbing, (3) a new septic system, (4) new carpeting throughout, and refinishing of the original fir and oak floors in two bedrooms; (5) complete remodeling of the upper bath, including period white tiles, wainscoting to cover cracked plaster walls, and a new shower/tub combination and Arts and Crafts vanity; (6) complete remodeling of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

the kitchen with oak floors and cupboards, and new counters; (7) new paint throughout; (8) remodeled rear back porch with wainscoting, new windows, and tile floors. In addition, the unsightly baseboard heaters – which used to cover the home's tall baseboards -- were replaced with less noticeable drop-in floor heaters.

The basement was completely remodeled and now is a separate basement apartment with kitchen, bathroom, two bedrooms, dining room, and a large living room. In the rear of the basement, a utility room houses a washer and dryer. Due to the poor condition of the plaster and interior foundation, the entire basement was gutted and rebuilt. Exterior 2x4 frame walls were built and insulated, the entire floor area was tiled (nearly 1,600 ft²), and an acoustical drop ceiling was installed to allow access to wiring and plumbing, and sound-proofing between the floors.

Outside the home, extensive site modifications were made to direct water away from the foundation. In addition, the electrical power service—which used to enter the home's decorative south side via an overhead utility pole—was relocated to the rear of the house and moved underground. Finally, the home was repainted from its former dark brown siding with bright white trim, to a period combination of a light sage-green siding, darker sage-green gables, and a tan/pumpkin color trim on columns, fascia, and corner boards—colors that complement the red-rock setting of the home. Finally, the sagging front porch was jacked up and leveled.

Setting

The Henderson House is located on a 1/4-block site (1.3 acres) at 85 North Kodachrome Highway (Main Street), on the southwest corner of Main Street and 100 North (just 1/2-block south of Utah Highway 12—a designated Scenic Byway and All American Highway). The large lot and square-grid street configuration is typical of early Mormon pioneer settlements. One block south on Kodachrome Highway is the Cannonville LDS chapel. A number of small, folk Victorian homes are scattered throughout town, although none are listed on the National Register. The gently sloping site (2% over 230 feet) has minimal lawn and landscaping, although a 1949 photograph of Cannonville shows the yard to be heavily treed with extensive gardens, with a line of Lombardy poplars along the north boundary. Today, despite 35 shares of irrigation water still deeded to the property, only a few trees remain—a Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopularum*), a large green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and a blue spruce (*Picea pungens*) transported from the wild decades ago via pack mule by Sheldon Clark, one of the home's previous owners.

The Henderson House is located in an area of growing national and international interest for its natural beauty and cultural significance. Indeed, three miles to the west lies Bryce Canyon National Park, established in the 1920s. Kodachrome Basin State Park is eight miles south via Kodachrome Highway. Even closer to the south is the northern boundary of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM), a 1.9 million-acre region of red rock and canyons created in 1996. Moreover, Kodachrome Highway (also known as Cottonwood Road),

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

is the only road bisecting GSENM. Across the street, the Paria River flows south through the GSENM, joined by the seasonal flows of Wildcat Wash, which enters from the northeast. Powell Point, a scenic escarpment rising nearly 4,000 feet above Bryce Valley, is located a few miles northeast.¹

¹ An interesting story about an exploratory "expedition" originating in Cannonville is found in the September 1949 issue of *National Geographic Magazine*, complete with a historic photograph of the town that includes the home site of the Henderson House.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, built in 1917 in Cannonville, Utah, is significant under Criterion C. William Jasper Henderson, Jr., who was locally influential as a sheep and cattle rancher and as also as one of the original land owners of present-day Bryce Canyon National Park. William, Jr., and Elizabeth occupied the house for only two years before moving to the larger city of Panguitch so William could manage the Garfield Bank. Their daughter Ethyl, and here husband Wilford Clark then lived in the house and it remained in the family until 2003. Cannonville is an isolated community near Bryce Canyon in a line of early Mormon settlements that also includes Tropic and Henrieville. Architecturally, the Henderson House is most ornate example of an Arts and Crafts inspired bungalow in Cannonville and the region. Built by William's brother-in-law, a Mr. Whitney (who had also built an earlier house for the Henderson's), the house was probably ahead of its time for this austere community of small settlement-era homes. Today, the house still stands out as a very good example of Craftsman detailing in the wood clapboards, decorative shingles and concrete work. The house recently underwent an approved state tax credit rehabilitation project.

History of Cannonville

The Henderson House is closely tied to the early pioneer settlement of the Bryce Valley region of Utah. The communities of Bryce Valley represent an important part of the Mormon settlement of southern Utah. In the early 1870s, a group of settlers were sent by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) to the Bryce Valley area to establish the region's first settlement. Their first town, Clifton, was located nearby, along the Paria River, but was soon found to be limited in both physical space and water. In 1876 the community was relocated two miles upstream to a new settlement, Cannonville, named after George Q. Cannon, a counselor to Brigham Young. William Jasper, Sr., along with other townsfolk, moved and/or disassembled their homes and outbuildings and moved them to the new town site. For decades, his log cabin occupied the lot directly south of current Henderson House (where the USDI Bureau of Land Management's new visitors center is now located).

Cannonville was the first successful settlement in Bryce Valley, followed by Henrieville (named after the Panguitch LDS stake president James Henrie), and then Tropic twenty years later. Bryce Valley's lower elevation favored crops that were difficult to grow in Panguitch – the county seat – located 600 feet higher on top of the Paunsagunt Plateau. Indeed, when the pioneers set out to settle Tropic, they were hindered by a blizzard on top of the plateau near Red Canyon. Once they reached the site of Tropic, the sunny skies and more favorable climate prompted the naming of the town.

Brigham Young directed the settlers in Bryce Valley to plant mulberry trees in the hope of beginning a silk industry. (Some large old mulberry trees survive to this day.) Other plantings included apples, cherries (sweet &

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

pie), peaches, apricots, plums, and grapes. Yet despite nearly 150 years of settlement, Bryce Valley remains today an isolated region. Indeed, locals joke that since Cannonville has remained so small throughout the years (present population 142), it should be called “shotgun” instead because it is not big enough to be a cannon. In fact, this region of southern Utah was the last to be mapped in the lower 48 states.

History of the William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House

Henderson’s father, William Jasper Henderson, Sr., (June 26, 1840 – September 22, 1919) was born in Nauvoo, Illinois. Henderson, Sr., practiced polygamy and had two wives. He married his first wife, Alvina Dickson (January 26, 1846 – January 17, 1924), on July 4, 1862, in Salt Lake City. He married his second wife, Lydia Drucilla Johnson (April 29, 1870 – December 5, 1936), 25 years later on May 26, 1887 in St. George, Utah (he was 47 and she was 17). Henderson’s first wife, Alvina, had 12 children, the first of which, William Jasper, Jr., (September 2, 1863 – October 28, 1945), was born in Kaysville, Utah.

William Jasper Henderson, Jr., came to Bryce Valley when he was 13 years old. He was paid eight dollars per month in woolen goods for his labors, but new he had a future in livestock. Henderson married Sarah Ann Fletcher on March 25, 1885, and in 1892 was called away from his family to serve a mission for the LDS Church in Pennsylvania and Virginia. While there he made friends who loaned him \$1,000 to get his own herd started when he returned home. He remained friends with these individuals throughout his life, for it was with this money that his real success started in sheep raising, buying enough sheep to maintain two large herds in this arid region known for its marginal livestock and agricultural operations. He later moved his operations to Johns Valley and rented the herds out to his brother-in-law—his own sons later took over the operations.

William and Sarah had 11 children together, and it was while giving birth to the 11th that Sarah died on May 7, 1913. William later married Elizabeth Sarah Worthen (January 2, 1876 – January 7, 1955) on January 8, 1914. Besides being a successful rancher, he was influential in city and state government, having served as a school trustee and then on the Utah State Legislature for three terms beginning in 1921. A religious man, he served in various callings in the LDS Church, including three missions and Bishop of the Cannonville LDS Ward during the construction of the Mormon meeting house here, and later as a Stake President.²

He built five different houses in Cannonville. The first, which no longer stands, was a two-story home located one block to the west of Henderson House. The second was the subject house, built in 1917 for his family. This was followed by two smaller homes east of Henderson House built for his sons, Jim and George. The Henderson House was built by a brother-in-law named Mr. Whitney. Whitney had built Henderson’s first two-story house, and is also significant for having built the rock arch bridge in Zion National Park, located near the park’s famous sandstone tunnel.

² The office of Bishop is an ecclesiastical position involving leadership over members of a congregation in a set geographical area, known as a Ward. Typically, the Bishop was also the community and civic leader. A Stake President oversees a certain number of Wards.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Two years after the Henderson House was built, in 1919, William Jasper, Jr., moved to Panguitch. Here he was instrumental in the creation and operation of the Garfield County Bank, located in the county seat of Panguitch.³ He became the President of Panguitch State Bank and the Panguitch Land & Irrigation Company. He died in Panguitch in 1945, and is buried along with his father in the Cannonville Cemetery.

When Henderson moved to Panguitch, his oldest daughter, Ethyl, occupied the house with her husband Wilford Clark. There they raised six children--Kay, Dwayne, Merlin, Sheldon, Doyle, and Kenneth. During this time, relatives tell how the basement of the house was used for storing wheat, oats, barley, and rye, all sacked and stored in bins. Also passed down is the story of how Wilford traveled to Salt Lake City in c.1923 to purchase a Studebaker. This was a long journey in those days, requiring first a wagon ride to Marysvale, then journey by train to Salt Lake City. He went with a friend, who intended to buy a Ford, and each had built a new wooden garage prior to leaving. As the story goes, both new drivers ran their cars through the back wall of their garages when, instead of breaking, they cried "Whoaaaa" and pulled back on the steering wheel. Wilford Clark is fondly remembered for his service as a past mayor of Cannonville. He is also remembered for having the first home in the area with electricity. In fact, in the 1930s Wilford Clark set a wind turbine on the roof of Henderson House to charge a series of batteries, which were stored on the steps leading from the hallway to the back porch and powered electric lights in the home.

Wilford and Ethyl's son Sheldon ran a dry cleaning store in Salt Lake City after he returned from the Service in WWII. He subsequently worked at Tooele Army Depot, and retired to this house around 1948 after his father died. He cared for his mother until her death in 1953. Sheldon lived in the house alone until his death in May of 2003. During his time in the house, he is well known for his trips into the surrounding desert in search of rocks and petrified wood.

A 1978 fire nearly destroyed the home, but fortunately, Cannonville had just gotten its first fire truck and water hydrants. Henderson House has the distinction of being the first house in Cannonville to catch fire and not burn to the ground. Upon Sheldon's death in 2003, the house was put up for sale by his heirs, and for the first time, passed from the family of its original builder.

Architecture

The William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House is significant for its Arts and Crafts (or Craftsman) architectural details both on the exterior and interior, and its large size (3,000 square feet), particularly within the

³ William Jasper, Jr., also figures prominently in the history of Bryce Canyon National Park (BCNP). Indeed, the land under the present day BCNP lodge was owned by Henderson, along with the water rights to nearby Blue Spring. Henderson sold the land and water to the federal government in c.1923 for \$18,000 (roughly \$186,000 in current dollars) helping to facilitate the preservation of Bryce's unique geological wonders for future generations. Another local landmark associated with the Henderson name is nearby Henderson Canyon, which flows from Boulder Mountain and the Aquarius Plateau into the Paria River north of Cannonville.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

context of the region. These features set the Henderson House apart from the more modest homes of Cannonville and nearby towns. The development of domestic architecture in the area reflected that of other early Mormon settlements in Utah and the Great Basin. Indigenous materials were the primary building resources, including adobe brick, stone, and wood siding. The early houses were simple classically influence affairs in most Mormon communities—even in the more remote settlements. Greek Revival and Victorian details were the most common adornments on otherwise simple forms. From the late-nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries Victorian details were more elaborate. But then the fussy Victorianism began to wane in favor of simpler house forms and the bungalow, with its ground-hugging form, and open interior planning had a fresh appeal.

In Utah, the bungalow became popular in areas as diverse as urban subdivisions to rural farms and ranches. The type quickly became the favorite and most common type in the state from c. 1900 to about 1920. The two primary stylistic influences were the Prairie School style and the Arts and Crafts. In Cannonville⁴ and other nearby settlements, examples can be found of both styles; however, most of the examples only pay slight homage to them, mostly being simple, vernacular interpretations.

Arts and Crafts (Craftsman) style houses were fairly popular in Utah during the early twentieth century. However, full-feature examples of Craftsman homes were far outnumbered by bungalows that implemented elements of the style in architectural details. These details include many found on the Henderson House—decorative shingle work and corner boards, interior wood trim, and built-in components including benches, shelves, tables, and storage areas. This style became popular in America through the pages of various magazines, probably the most popular being *Craftsman Magazine*, which contained articles on home designs, features, and woodwork.

The Henderson House is indeed the most accurate and elaborate example of the style of any of the local communities. In fact, many locals have remarked that at the time the house was built, it stood out in that its interior Douglas-fir woodwork and exterior redwood siding were “imported” from the Pacific Northwest. According to Henderson’s grandson, Sheldon Clark,

“I was about 11 months old my mother said my Grandfather Henderson, who had built this place, he had a brother-in-law build it (sic). He was good at engineering and an old craftsman. He was married to Grandfather’s sister. He asked him to build it for him, He used just the local help, you know the old Fresno scraper, to dig out the basement. They helped him pour the basement and put up the studding for the walls and stuff like that, and all inside, set up his shop in an old garage out their brought this wood work in here. They said he just hand tooled

⁴ Based on a reconnaissance level survey completed in 2003, Cannonville has 34 buildings from the historical period. Of those, 9 are bungalows, 3 of which have Arts and Crafts design influence—none have any Prairie School influence.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

it, bring it in and make sure it fit, take it back out, stain it, bring it back in, put it in place. It took about two years to build this place. Nineteen twenty-one I guess it was when we moved into it. Grandfather Henderson made stake president of the Panguitch stake and had to move over to Panguitch so he let mother have it. They moved over here when I was about 11 months old, so I grew up here.”⁵

The home’s impressive design was a reflection of the financial success of its owner, William Jasper Henderson, Jr. The Henderson House remains a prominent landmark and perhaps the most impressive historical residence in the community of Cannonville.

⁵ Southern Utah Oral History Project, Interview with Sheldon Clark by Marsha Holland.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House
2. Cannonville, Garfield County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: November 2005
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South & east elevation of building. Camera facing zzzz.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Photo No. 2:

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Photo No. 4:

6. Detail of front porch. Camera facing southwest.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5 William Jasper, Jr., and Elizabeth Henderson House, Cannonville, Garfield County, UT

Photo No. 5:

6. South & west elevations of garage. Camera facing northeast.

